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EXAMINER

LE, NHAN T

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2685

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bosch et al (US 2004/0061943) in view of Cheng (US 2002/0117996).

As to claim 1, Bosch teaches a battery charger (see fig. 1, number 100, paragraphs 0019-0020) for a cellular phone for use in a vehicle having a cigarette lighter receptacle, the charger comprising: a housing having first and second ends (see fig. 1, numbers 114, 118, paragraphs 0019-0020), the first end of the housing being dimensioned for slip fit engagement into the cigarette lighter receptacle and includes electrical contacts for electrically communicating with complementary electrical contacts disposed within the cigarette lighter receptacle, the second end of the housing having an electrical conductor attached thereto that terminates in an electrical connector for connecting to the cellular phone; a charger circuit disposed within the housing (see fig. 1, number 103, paragraphs 0019-0020); the charger circuit in electrical communication with the electrical contacts of the housing and the electrical conductor (see fig. 1, numbers 114, 118, paragraphs 0019-0020); a visual indicator circuit (see fig. 1, number 108, paragraphs 0019-0020) having at least one light source supported within the housing. Bosch fails to teach an incoming call sensing circuit in electrical

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communication with the visual indicator circuit, the incoming call sensing circuit operative to detect an incoming call signal to the cellular phone and to produce an electrical signal in response to detecting the incoming call signal, the incoming call sensing circuit being further operative to communicate the electrical signal to the visual indicator circuit for causing the at least one light source to illuminate. Cheng teaches an incoming call sensing circuit in electrical communication with the visual indicator circuit, the incoming call sensing circuit operative to detect an incoming call signal to the cellular phone and to produce an electrical signal in response to detecting the incoming call signal, the incoming call sensing circuit being further operative to communicate the electrical signal to the visual indicator circuit for causing the at least one light source to illuminate (see fig. 2, numbers 4a, 4b, paragraphs 0013-0015). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Cheng into the system of Bosch in order to remind the users of the incoming call (as suggested by Cheng paragraph 0015).

As to claims 2, 3, the combination of Bosch and Cheng teaches wherein the at least one light source is a solid-state device and wherein the solid-state device is a light emitting diode (see Bosch fig. 7, number 170, paragraph 0033).

As to claim 4, the combination of Bosch and Cheng teaches wherein the at least one light source flashes in response to receiving the electrical signal from the sensing circuit (see Bosch paragraph 0033).

As to claim 5, the combination of Bosch and Cheng teaches 5 wherein a portion of the housing is translucent and the at least one light source is disposed therein

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whereby the at least one light source is operative to illuminate through the translucent portion of the housing (see Bosch fig. 7, number 108, paragraph 0033).

As to claim 6, the combination of Bosch and Cheng teaches the battery charger comprising at least two light sources (see Cheng fig. 2, numbers 4a, 4b, paragraphs 0013-0015).

As to claim 7, the combination Bosch and Cheng teaches wherein the at least two light sources emit different colors of illumination (see Bosch paragraph 0033).

As to claims 8, 9, the combination of Bosch and Cheng teaches the battery charger comprising a signal conditioning and activation circuit (see Bosch fig. 7, number 174, paragraph 0033) disposed between the incoming call circuit and the visual indicator circuit operative to receive the incoming call signal and condition the incoming call signal for activating the visual indicator circuit and wherein the incoming call sensing circuit is disposed within the cellular phone.

As to claim 10, Bosch teaches wherein the incoming call sensing circuit is disposed within the housing (see fig. 7, number 146, paragraph 0035).

2. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bosch (US 2004/0061943) in view of Cheng (US 2002/0117996) further in view of Walter (US 4,853,607).

As to claim 11, the combination of Bosch and Cheng fails to teach the battery charger comprising a reset button disposed on the housing and in communication with the visual indicator circuit. Walter teaches the battery charger comprising a reset button disposed on the housing (see col. 3, lines 30-65). Therefore, it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Walter into the system of Bosch and Cheng in order to provide connection for charging the battery (as suggested by Walter col. 45-65).

***Allowable Subject Matter***

Claim 12 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

As to claim 12, the applied reference fails to teach the battery charger wherein the visual indicator circuit is operative to cause the at least one light source to continue to illuminate after an incoming call signal has been detected until the visual indicator circuit has been reset.

Claims 13-16 are allowed over the prior art.

As to claim 13, Bosch et al (US 2004/0061943) teaches vehicle accessory system comprising a battery charger (see fig. 1, number 100, paragraphs 0019-0020) for a cellular phone for use in a vehicle having a cigarette lighter receptacle, the charger comprising: a housing having first and second ends (see fig. 1, numbers 114, 118, paragraphs 0019-0020), the first end of the housing being dimensioned for slip fit engagement into the cigarette lighter receptacle and includes electrical contacts for electrically communicating with complementary electrical contacts disposed within the cigarette lighter receptacle, the second end of the housing having an electrical conductor attached thereto that terminates in an electrical connector for connecting to the cellular phone; a charger circuit disposed within the housing (see fig. 1, number 103,

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paragraphs 0019-0020); the charger circuit in electrical communication with the electrical contacts of the housing and the electrical conductor (see fig. 1, numbers 114, 118, paragraphs 0019-0020); a visual indicator circuit (see fig. 1, number 108, paragraphs 0019-0020) having at least one light source supported within the housing. Bosch fails to teach an incoming call sensing circuit in electrical communication with the visual indicator circuit, the incoming call sensing circuit operative to detect an incoming call signal to the cellular phone and to produce an electrical signal in response to detecting the incoming call signal, the incoming call sensing circuit being further operative to communicate the electrical signal to the visual indicator circuit for causing the at least one light source to illuminate; Cheng (US 2002/0117996) teaches battery charger for cellular phone comprising an incoming call sensing circuit in electrical communication with the visual indicator circuit, the incoming call sensing circuit operative to detect an incoming call signal to the cellular phone and to produce an electrical signal in response to detecting the incoming call signal, the incoming call sensing circuit being further operative to communicate the electrical signal to the visual indicator circuit for causing the at least one light source to illuminate (see fig. 2, numbers 4a, 4b, paragraphs 0013-0015); Walter et al (US 4,853,607) teaches non-isolated thermally responsive battery charger Walter teaches the battery charger comprising a reset button disposed on the housing (see col. 3, lines 30-65). The prior art either combined or alone fails to teach wherein the visual indicator circuit is operative to cause the at least one light source to continue to illuminate after the incoming call signal has been detected until the visual indicator circuit has been reset; and a reset

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button disposed on the housing and in communication with the visual indicator circuit, the reset button operative to cause the visual indicator circuit to be reset when pushed.

Dependent claims 14-16 are allowable for the same reason.

### ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Liao (US 2003/0117104) teaches multi function charger.

Eisenbraun (US 2003/0001543) teaches device charger.

Cope (US 2005/0024873) teaches vehicle charger/flash light.

Chang (US 2005/0104557) teaches multifunction car charger connector.

Weng (US 5,918,187) teaches electric charger for a mobile telephone usable in a house and in a car.

Ritchie (US 4,467,266) teaches battery overcharge protection system.

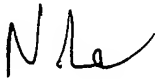
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nhan T. Le whose telephone number is 571-272-7892. The examiner can normally be reached on 08:00-05:00 (Mon-Fri).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Urban can be reached on 571-272-7899. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.



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Nhan Le



2-18-2006

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**PRIMARY EXAMINER**